

# DAILY CLARION.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1875.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Of the Democratic-Conservative Party of the State of Mississippi.

FOR STATE AT LARGE.

Gen. J. Z. George, Chairman, Jackson.  
J. D. Vertner, Esq., Port Gibson.  
Hon. H. M. Street, Booneville.

FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st—W. H. H. Tison, Baldwyn.  
A. T. Roane, Pittsboro.  
2d—H. H. Chalmers, Hernando.  
E. C. Walthall, Grenada.  
3d—Thos. B. Sykes, Aberdeen.  
John A. Binford, Duck Hill.  
4th—W. A. Percy, Greenville.  
J. A. P. Campbell, Canton.  
5th—E. Richardson, Jackson.  
U. M. Young, Vicksburg.  
6th—J. B. Christian, Brookhaven.  
Roderick Seal, Mississippi City.  
Marion Smith, Jackson, Secretary.

## CONSERVATIVE-DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE TREASURER,

**W. L. HEMINGWAY,**

OF CARROLL.

FOR CONGRESS

1st District.....L. Q. C. LAMAR.  
3d District.....H. D. MONEY.  
4th District.....O. R. SINGLETON.  
5th District.....C. E. HOOKER.  
6th District.....RODERICK SEAL.

## HINDS COUNTY Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

State Senators,

A. R. JOHNSTON, of Hinds;  
J. L. McCASKILL, of Rankin.

Representatives,

OLIVER CLIFTON, MAYBE DABNEY,  
GEO. W. HARPER, M. R. JONES.

Sheriff,

SAMUEL B. THOMAS.

Chancery Clerk,

W. T. RATLIFF.

Circuit Clerk,

B. F. EDWARDS.

Treasurer,

S. D. CURRIE.

Assessor,

J. B. GREAVES.

Surveyor,

H. C. DANIELS.

Coroner and Ranger,

W. H. THIBETTE.

**RADICAL SPLIT IN JEFFERSON.**—A correspondent, writing from Fayette, reports a big split in the Radical party in that county. Two tickets are in the field. The honest citizens of the county should get out a ticket, and beat both of the Radical factions.

## One Day to Your Country.

The Oxford Falcon gives notice that the merchants of that place have agreed to do no business on the day of the election. The Falcon tells the country people to come to the voting places early, not to transact business, but to vote and to work. "Come early" (says the Falcon, "with all the manhood of your nature aroused, give yourself wholly and undivided to the great work, and with God's blessings we will achieve a triumph that will mark that day as the most memorable of our lives.")

## The Bribery Case.

The trial of Lt.-Gov. Davis, on charge of bribery, will begin at Columbus on the 25th inst. As the charge has been freely circulated, we hope the newspapers of Columbus will give a verbatim report of the trial, in order that the great public outside may make up its verdict on the testimony as well as the jury before whom the trial is to be had.

**MASS MEETINGS AND BARBECUES.**—Arrangements are in progress for Democratic-Conservative mass meetings and barbecues at the following places in Hinds county, at the times stated:

At Auburn, on Tuesday, Oct. 19.  
At Jackson, on Tuesday, Oct. 26.  
At Utica, on Wednesday, Oct. 27.

All the clubs, with all their banners, cannon, music, &c., and all the candidates, are invited to attend these meetings. —Hinds County Gazette.

## VOTERS!!

THE WEEKLY CLARION will visit you but once more before the election. We appeal to you, friends, if you wish to redeem Mississippi, to work night and day until the election day (November 24). Then gather at the polls by daylight and stay until dark. Do not be crowded away from the ballot-box. From 1867 to this year, eight long years, if the authorities failed to establish sufficient voting places for you all, you have stood back, and, not voting yourselves, have permitted the Radicals to have it all their own way. This year let them understand that we must and will have a chance. Let them know in words plain enough to be understood, that Democrats and Conservatives intend to vote this election, come what may. Don't submit to any of the old "back to breast" arrangement; or long lines of voters in which you have hitherto had to take the rear. If that game is tried again break the line. After you have carried the day at the polls, submit to no throwing out of votes or of boxes. Put your votes in the boxes and see that they are counted and returned properly afterwards.

Be prudent, be calm, but be determined. Your vote is a guarantee for freedom. He who attempts to deprive you of it, attempts to deprive you of your voice in the government. He is the foe to American freedom and your personal enemy. Once more to the breach, dear friends, Once more!!

## The State Fair.

We are pleased to be able to state that notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest which the people of Mississippi are now taking in the great issue to be decided on the second of November, there are indications that the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Mississippi State Fair Association will be fully equal, and promises to be superior to any Fair yet held by the Association. The persistency with which the managers have sought the co-operation of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State, evidences their devotion to the chartered objects of the corporation—"to foster and encourage agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests." In our sister State of Alabama, the Granges have taken entire control of the State Fair, and have resolved to make the annual displays exhibit creditably the products and industries of the State. The managers of the Mississippi State Fair have made a like tender to the Granges in this State, and although the State Grange has not yet seen the way clear to accept the offer, that body has given assurances of good will and active co-operation. A large number of Granges will be represented at the coming Fair, and several have given notice of their intention to compete for the liberal premiums offered for the best display of the products of the field, garden, orchard and dairy. The premiums offered by the State Centennial Board have helped materially to increase the interest in the approaching Fair, and we hope will result in the collection of some fine samples of our products for display at Philadelphia next year. We have reason to believe that the display of field crops, stock and machinery will be unusually large. Should the weather prove pleasant, our city will have such crowds during Fair week, as we have never had before. We need scarcely suggest that our hotels, boarding houses and private families will be as accommodating and hospitable as the occasion shall demand. We publish elsewhere the very liberal arrangements proposed by the railroads for the accommodation of visitors and the transportation of articles and animals for exhibition. Let all get ready for a grand time.

Be ready to move on to victory.

Thirteen days more in which to work.

THE whites are for Peace. If a conflict comes at all, let the colored people be the aggressors and suffer for their folly.

## Fred. Douglass vs. Ex-Senator Pease.

Fred. Douglass, the apostle of amalgamation and compulsory social equality between the races and of governmental interference for the enforcement of his bestial creed, is intensely bitter towards ex-Senator Pease for interposing with whatever influence he is capable of wielding to prevent the introduction of the U. S. Military into our State affairs. On the subject of his own advice to the colored people, Fred. says: "I have counselled no aggressions upon anybody. I have fanned the flame of no race hatred. I have neither sought to kindle nor keep alive the animosity on account of wrongs and injuries long ago inflicted upon my race. On the contrary, I have told my colored fellow-citizens, as far as it is possible, to live in peace and good will with all the people around them. But I have also told them when attacked by murderers and other criminals—when the arm of the Government is not present to shield and protect them, to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and thus teach their blood-thirsty persecutors that in their lawless warfare there will be blows to take as well as blows to give. The advice—if such it may be called—is the simplest precept of nature, and demands neither retraction nor apology."

Now Fred. has made up a suppositious case of encroachment on the rights of the colored people by the whites, in order to give vent to the bravado contained in the incendiary sentiment which we have marked with italics. The author of this sentiment has recently been elected President of Alcorn University, an institution for the colored people supported mainly by taxes paid by the whites, and we would advise him before consenting to take the place, to prepare himself for it by disgorging from his mind and heart the venom of which the foregoing extract is a specimen. He ought not to live among, and upon the earnings of a people towards whom he indulges such uncharitableness; and besides if he should turn the black cohorts loose to execute vengeance for the terrible wrongs his imagination has conjured, he might be called on to lead them, and that wouldn't be healthy.

## THE OHIO ELECTION.

**John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Executive Committee, in Answer to the Republican Executive Committee.**

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—The following decisive dispatch has been published by Hon. John G. Thompson in response to the card of the Republican Committee: Hon. H. B. Wright, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia:

I observe in the Press of to-day a card, signed by the Republican State Executive Committee, in which I am charged with willful falsification when I asserted that the Democratic vote is twenty thousand larger than was cast for any man ever elected governor of Ohio. Our defeat was the result of the most lavish expenditure of money which ever characterized a political contest, the colonization of fraudulent voters, and introduction of the false issue on the public schools, which excited the prejudices and bigotry of religious hate. The denial is marked by the same subterfuge which has been practiced by the Republican Executive Committee throughout the contest when it has appeared in public. It will be observed that the denial is only given to that part of my dispatch which refers to the frauds perpetrated, and to the lavish expenditure of money; and this is qualified by the contemptible ruse that the Republicans of this State had not contributed the money for corruption. I am aware of the fact that the Republicans of this State contributed scarcely a tithe of the money used, and the qualification of the Committee is a weak invention. I unhesitatingly reassert every statement of my dispatch. The Republican Executive Committee, like all parties who commit crime, or who are accessory thereto, realize their infamy, and like the criminal, are quick in their denial. A thief or a murderer pleads "not guilty" when arraigned. Would this Republican Executive Committee do less?

**JOHN G. THOMPSON,**  
Chairman Executive Committee.  
[This may all be true, brother Thompson, but the belief remains that the Democratic leaders in Ohio did an unwise thing, and threw away a victory which was in their grasp, when they introduced an element of division in the currency question. It is a wholesome lesson which has been learned in full time for the Presidential contest next year.]

## THE COAHOMA TROUBLE.

A FULL STATEMENT.

Dispatch from Senator Alcorn.

FRIAR'S POINT, MISS.,  
Via HELEN A. AKE, October 11, 1875.  
Editors New York Tribune:

You ask me to give the facts touching the troubles at Friar's Point. I will do so as briefly as I can. We have for Sheriff a colored man from Oberlin, Ohio, elected two years ago on the Ames ticket. His bond was made by Ames, who, a year ago, surrendered him, on the plea that he had appropriated to his own use nearly five thousand dollars of the revenues belonging to the State, and had demanded the co-operation of the Treasurer of the county, a white Republican, in a fraud upon the county treasury for nearly six thousand dollars more. A number of wealthy planters, all Conservatives, all of whom had opposed his election, ignorant of the facts touching his default, became his bondsmen, in the hope, as they said, that he might be controlled in the interests of peace. The State Senator from this district, elected four years ago, was a colored man from Ohio, named Bolls. Two years ago, and while holding the office of Senator, he was appointed receiver of public money. A year after he defaulted with a large sum and ran away. Smith, another Ohio negro, was sent from Jackson to this district to run for a Senatorial vacancy, and was elected, and now holds the office. At the close of the last session of the Legislature, Smith was appointed our County Superintendent of Education at nine hundred dollars a year. All these offices he now holds. Two months ago Sheriff Brown made known to the negroes that Smith must be elected to both of the offices of Circuit and Chancery Clerk. This was not satisfactory to the negroes. It alarmed the tax-payers. Among the powers of the Chancery Clerk are those of approving official bonds and keeping the records of the Board of Supervisors, the taxing power of the county. These offices would make the ring for the plunder of the county complete in Brown and Smith. The negroes of the county, urged by the tax-payers, made stubborn resistance to Brown's programme to control them. To subdue opposition, Brown began haranguing the negroes six weeks ago touching declared outrages on his race in other portions of the State. He stirred their blood by recitations of Clinton and Vicksburg. He urged them to arm for defense, as the whites were watching the opportunity for assault. Citizens quietly protested that they meditated no war on the negro; that the whites had held no public meetings; that they had no military organizations; that not a single negro had been killed by a white man in this county since the war; that the whites are planters and not politicians; that they care not who holds the offices, if they but hold them well; and that their fields were white with cotton, and ruin would come upon them should they fail to gather the crops. These protests, coming to the ears of Brown, were denounced as hypocritical. He said he had orders from the Governor to carry out his programme at all hazards; that he could bring, if need be, five hundred militia men to each voting precinct; that this county belonged of right to the colored people, and they intended to have it; that the white man had had his day, and that the day of the colored man was now at hand. Brown supplied himself with a Winchester rifle, and was reported to have brought a large lot of ammunition to the county. Alarmed at his demonstrations, two of our most respected citizens visited him, one of them his bondman, and urged him, if he did not mean war, to send the ammunition away. This he refused to do. The whites now began to counsel for defense, but had made little progress when Brown's convention met. The negroes were completely under his control. None were allowed to speak except by his permission. Brown was re-nominated for sheriff. Smith for both circuit and chancery clerks, and one white man and four ignorant negroes for the board of supervisors. The result was proclaimed in the streets of our village, with the deafening noise of many drums, on the evening of the second of October. The same day as that of Brown's convention a meeting of citizens, white and colored, was called at the court house. After others had spoken, I, being recognized in the audience, was called out. I responded in a sharp review of Brown's outrages, and made the first public disclosure of his plunder of the tax-payers, reciting the fact of his effort to stir his people to violence. Brown was in the audience and denied some of the assertions made. I rejoined with point. Brown drew his pistol and held it exposed until I had closed. This was on Saturday. Brown announced to a audience that he would make his reply at the court house Monday night. Sunday it became known that Brown was sending runners over the country, urging his leading negroes to march their commands and bring them in on Monday night, under arms, to the court house. Citizens were alarmed. Some

of his bondsmen went to him and urged him to defer his meeting. He persisted, but finally yielded to a request to postpone it till Tuesday, and then to have the people come without arms. On Tuesday rumors were rife that the negroes were organizing for an armed raid on Friar's Point. Brown denied that it was so; but the town people, with the few visitors present were busy in making preparations. Brown read in this a determination that promised to bring him to his senses. He sent to know if he was regarded as sheriff, and if his summons would be obeyed. The answer was made in writing, that the community were anxious for peace, and that if he would summon a posse of fifty whites and fifty colored men, all disorders could be suppressed. To this proposition he made no reply, except when appealed to, and when assured that the negroes were marching, armed, and with loud curses, on the town. He then replied that the negroes had no arms, but, if mistaken in this he would turn them back. Many believed him to be sincere, but the preparation for defense was not altogether suspended. I had gone to my home. A half hour elapsed, when a message came that the front of the negro columns was already in view. I ran to the place of rendezvous, about two hundred yards distant. The negroes were in full view on the edge of the town. The whites, to the number of about fifty, were falling into line. Brown was urging them that if they would make no demonstration he would turn the negroes back. He and one or two others went to the head of the negro column, now forming for the charge. The negro general swore at Brown and threatened to shoot him for his cowardice; that he had sent for him to take the town, and that he should do so. The negro in command is reported to have been much excited with liquor. His troops were well armed with shot-guns, pistols and sabres. They had their guns cocked. The white forces were soon augmented to nearly one hundred men. All fell into line. Republicans and Democrats were alike determined. The negroes numbered several hundred. The officers in command of the whites advised the negroes, who were still parleying and were hourly being reinforced, to leave the town within fifteen minutes, or they would be fired upon. The negroes agreed to fall back for a council of war, and did so, but their reinforcements still kept coming. They were now informed that they must disband and go home, or they would be attacked. They finally fell back to a bridge two miles from town, a strong position, where they halted and formed. The whites halted, divided their men, and with a company flanked their position. The negroes seeing this fell back further, and while passing fired. The whites charged. The negroes ran. Brown and Smith threw down their arms and ran for life. Both escaped. No one was killed or wounded. The whites pursued, and it was thought that the negroes had dispersed. It soon became apparent that trouble was ahead. The next day a young white man who had no connection with any organization, but who was attending to his business, was ambushed and killed. The men under arms drove the negroes, nine in number, from the ambush, and captured and sent to jail three, while four escaped. William Pease, Brown's chief in command, attempted to reorganize his forces at Jonestown, and forcibly entered the stores and took fresh supplies of ammunition. Whites were arrested and violently threatened. A large storehouse was threatened with a torch, but they finally retired without injury to the town. The whites were under command of Gen. Chalmers, with Rev. Daniel White and Captain Lee in command of companies. All were brave, prudent, and thoroughly experienced officers. They continued pursuit until the negroes disbanded and all was quiet. Pease, the negro general, escaped. Not more than four negroes have been killed. One of these was brutally shot. He had come with a company from an adjoining county. Added to the above casualties, two white men under arms were seriously wounded. This is all. The county is much disordered. We have lost a week's work, but believe there will be no further trouble, unless Brown and Smith, supported by the Governor, attempt to return to the county. Should this be done I cannot guess at the consequence. You have the facts as I believe them to be.

J. L. ALCONR,  
United States Senator.

THE CLARION says our system of common schools is a humbug. Yet Democrats favor free schools.—Prairie News.

THE CLARION did not say the "system of public schools was a humbug." It spoke of the extravagance and profligacy with which the schools are conducted. Here is THE CLARION's position:

"SECOND.—We are in favor of the education of the children of the State, of public schools, sustained by adequate taxation, but opposed to extravagant partisan administration of said schools. —Platform of the Democratic-Conservative Party.

Has your Club appointed its Challenging Committee?